

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

English Opinion of Mr. Jewett's Appointment as Receiver.

THE PRICE OF THE SHARES IN LONDON

What American Bankers Think of the Crisis.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, May 27, 1875.

It is the impression here that the appointment of Mr. Jewett as receiver in the case of the Erie Railway is a fact favorable to the interests of the shareholders.

THE PRICE OF SHARES IN LONDON.
Shares sold in this market last night at 14, and are two per cent better to-day.

WHAT AMERICAN BANKERS THINK.
I have talked with the prominent American bankers here on the subject.

MR. MORGAN'S OPINION.

Mr. Morgan believes that the insolvency of the company is due to treachery in its own Board. He says the company was prepared to pay the interest due on June 1, having contracted with the Delaware and Lackawanna Company for a loan of half a million of dollars, but the bear party in the Erie Board refused to ratify the arrangement.

MR. McCULLOCH'S OPINION.

Mr. McCulloch regards the appointment as a favorable one. He says the Erie property is worth double the amount of the present price of its bonds, the road having earned more than the interest during an exceptionally bad period, despite the disaster with the Delaware bridge and the encumbrance of the Atlantic and Great Western. His house was yesterday restrained from paying the interest due June 1.

MR. SELIGMAN'S OPINION.

Mr. Seligman thinks favorably of the appointment of Mr. Jewett, and does not doubt that the earnings of the road are sufficient to pay the interest on its bonds.

THE SCHILLER.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, May 27, 1875.

Three divers worked around the spot where the steamship Schiller was lost during a space of three hours to-day.

WHAT THEY RECOVERED.

Each diver recovered about half a ton of copper.

THE MOODY-SANKEY REVIVALS.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES STILL SUCCESSFUL

IN ENGLAND—PEOPLE AND TREES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE CALL.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the American revivalists, continue to hold a number of revival meetings daily.

There is no diminution in the number of people who gather to hear them. Among their hearers yesterday were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Cairns, the Earl of Cavan and many clergymen.

PAUL BOYTON'S SWIM.

THE AMERICAN SEA WALKER TO JOURNEY FROM THE FRENCH TO THE ENGLISH COAST—A PREPARATORY TRIP IN THE WATER.

LONDON, May 27, 1875.

This is the day fixed upon by Paul Boyton to paddle in his safety suit from Boulogne to Cape Grisnez, from which place he will start for England.

STATE OF THE WEATHER AND THE SEA.

The weather and the sea in the Channel are heavy.

WATCHING THE WALKER OF THE WATERS.

Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, and Mr. Pimms, member of Parliament, will witness Boyton's second attempt to-morrow to swim across the Channel after he starts from the French for the English side.

BOYTON IN THE WATER.

BOULOGNE, May 27, 1875.

Paul Boyton entered the water here at a quarter past two o'clock this afternoon and immediately started for Cape Grisnez.

AN IMMENSE CROWD OF SPECTATORS.

An immense crowd of people witnessed his departure.

THE WIND UNFAVORABLE.

He labors under the disadvantage of an adverse wind.

BOYTON OUT FROM THE WATER.

BOULOGNE, May 27, 1875.

Paul Boyton landed at Anderlecht, about two-thirds of the distance between here and Cape Grisnez, at sixteen minutes past five o'clock this afternoon, and has gone to the latter place.

ROYAL ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE DEEP SEA TOURIST.

LONDON, May 28—A. M.

The Queen and Prince of Wales have had telegrams sent to Paul Boyton expressing their hopes for his success.

FRANCE.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY ORGANIZED IN FAVOR OF THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, May 27, 1875.

The Committee of Thirty organized this afternoon by the election of M. de Lavergne as President and MM. Laboulaye and Leroyer Vice Presidents.

M. de Lavergne in his opening address, which was received with cheers, called upon all good citizens "to rally round the Republic."

THE ASSEMBLY WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

The Committee of Thirty have decided to consider first the bill concerning public powers, next the Senate bill and third the Electoral bill.

SPAIN.

NAVAL ACTION BY THE CARLISTS—AN ALFONSO ADIRAL SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED.

LONDON, May 28—A. M.

A special despatch from St. Jean de Luz to the Standard states that a Carlist battery at Mount St. Jean had fired on the Spanish squadron, and that the admiral commanding was killed and four of his officers wounded.

THE MONEY PANIC IN BRAZIL.

LONDON, May 27, 1875.

Advices from Rio Janeiro report that the money panic in that city is subsiding.

THE SIOUX CHIEFS.

HOW THE PROPOSITION TO REMOVE TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY IS RECEIVED—THE PURCHASE OF THE BLACK HILLS IMPERILED—THE INDIAN NATURE ASSERTING ITSELF.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1875.
"It makes my heart beat heavy to hear the Great Father talk about sending us away from our own country," said a Sioux chief, speaking with a great deal of pathos by spotted tail to-night to one of the interpreters, representing the way in which the proposition that they shall remove to the Indian Territory is received. There is every reason to believe that the Indians came here with a determination to make

A FORMAL PROPOSITION

for the surrender of the Black Hills. That proposition, as made, is a categorical one, and was substantially this:—They would yield to the general government all the Black Hills country within their reservation, in consideration of supplies to be furnished them by the government for fifteen years. They are conscious of the fact that under the Sherman-Angus Treaty of 1868 their right to provisions expired two years ago by limitation, and while they deny that the appropriations for the last two years are a gratuity they still understand that the government is under no treaty obligations to supply them with further food on the same terms. The amount considered necessary for the support of these Indians for the last two fiscal years the proposition of the Sioux for the cession of the Black Hills country is that the government shall pay the gross sum of \$15,000,000 in annual installments, commuted in provisions of \$1,000,000 each. The Indians, with an audacious confidence, upon their principal right of possession, and think that in any event the government will continue to feed them. The Indians, in their private councils, have agreed upon a similar nature, and have argued that they could well afford to surrender the portion of the Black Hills within their reservation, as they would then have 24,000,000 acres, very considerably more than a square mile to each Indian. The proposition of the Sioux is to enter upon a treaty which shall immediately consider a plan which contemplates

THE ABANDONMENT OF THEIR OLD HOMES and removal of them to unknown Indian territory is unacceptably received by the Indians and will, doubtless, seriously embarrass the proposition for the vacation of the Black Hills. The spotted tail expressed the views of the Indians upon this proposition when he told Secretary Delano today that the Indians would not give up such a good country to the white men in the Black Hills should be sent there and the Indians left alone. The delegates from the Crow and Shoshone Territories here say that although the Sioux chiefs have learned that resistance to the government would be fruitless, they still intend to resist, and would die in their tracks in what they call the land of their fathers before they would surrender the Black Hills country to enter upon agricultural pursuits in the Indian Territory.

It is possible that a basis of a compromise can be agreed upon, but at present no agreement of any kind seems possible. The managers of the Black Hills scheme say that the precipitation of the Indian Territory question at the present time imperils the success of the scheme, to accomplish which the Indians were induced to make this journey.

WHAT THE INDIANS SAY.

The Indians, who will not think of removing to the Indian Territory, say to-night they wish to remain as they are, retaining their territory in southwestern Dakota, except the Black Hills, as at present, and occupy as much land as they wish. The western line will probably be on its headwaters to the Tongue or some other stream running into the valley of the Missouri on the south, and the eastern boundary will remain as at present, the former being the forty-sixth parallel and the latter the Missouri. This will open the Wind River, Sweetwater and Big Horn regions, in Northwestern Wyoming, through to Montana, and give the Indians an outlet to the Pacific coast, and the Yellowstone into Montana, which, it is claimed, is a better route for overland freight than north from Colorado. The original aboriginal of this whole Black Hills business, it has transpired, arose from the fact that the Northern Pacific road desired to make a connection with the Yellowstone, but was on a line too far north, and hence the advisability of running down to the mouth of the Missouri, which developed the Black Hills as a desirable point of interception, on account of its mineral resources. The Sioux country was known to be impassable, and General Custer was sent to explore it in the interest of civilization and railroad building. The Sioux country was known to be impassable, and General Custer was sent to explore it in the interest of civilization and railroad building. The Sioux country was known to be impassable, and General Custer was sent to explore it in the interest of civilization and railroad building.

THE BOSTON EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Mass., May 27, 1875.

Though search was made throughout the night in the ruins of the building on Washington street no more bodies have been discovered. The following is a record of the casualties so far as can be learned up to noon to-day:—

DEAD.

Mrs. Lizzie Crompton, Jane M. Frawley, Etta Bailey (child).

SEVERELY INJURED.

Maurice Ackerman, John Bailey, Mrs. Martha Landon.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

George A. Stetson, Mrs. Lizzie Balke, John J. Mahoney, George Lamb, Samuel Heywood, Mrs. William A. Smith, Henry McIntire, Thomas O'Brien, Mrs. H. Lord, Thomas Carney, of Haverhill, P. J. Buckley, Mrs. Lillie K. Hersey, Samuel Farwell, William Pratt, William E. Gardner, Mrs. Loring Gardner, George Hamilton, T. A. Gray, Jacob Valois, Lizzie Getney, Sayward D. Frazier and Mr. White. Total, three dead, three severely injured and twenty-two slightly injured. Several other persons who refused to give their names or who started for their homes undoubtedly subsequent to the explosion are known to have been more or less injured. Of those who were severely injured, Ackerman is the only one that is unlikely to recover.

The loss of the explosion will be materially reduced from the first estimate, and will probably not exceed \$60,000, divided among the various occupants of the building and neighboring stores. The cause of the explosion is as yet unexplained.

Coroner Foye has been directed to summon a jury and make a thorough investigation into the circumstances attending the catastrophe and the death of the persons killed, one of whom will be selected as the subject of the inquest.

The scene of the disaster has been the centre of attraction for thousands to-day. Washington street is now open to travel, notwithstanding the immense mass of debris precipitated into it.

Coroner Foye was suggested this afternoon the formation of a jury of investigation, and has summoned a number of gentlemen well qualified to investigate the cause of the terrible explosion at Dow's drug store last evening. They include Professor William R. Nichols, of the Institute of Technology; Mr. Shaw, Inspector of Buildings; Commissioner Chamberlain, of the Fire Department; ex-Alderman Fairbanks, manufacturer of soda water; Mr. Morrison, the well known builder, and one other gentleman, all of whom are expected to serve.

THE DISTINGUISHED DEFAULTER.

BOSTON, May 27, 1875.

Abraham Jackson, the lawyer and millionaire defaulter, arrived in this city this evening in charge of a detective who had been sent after him. He assumes innocence, and will probably fight to the end the multitude of complaints which will be brought against him. No one came forward to offer bonds for his future appearance, and he was immediately committed to the Charles Street Jail. Attorney General Devine came into the Municipal Criminal Court this afternoon and signed a complaint embracing nine specific counts, charging Jackson with the embezzlement of various sums of money from different parties. The specifications in the several counts were:—The first, \$100,000; the second, \$50,000; the third, \$25,000; the fourth, \$10,000; the fifth, \$5,000; the sixth, \$2,500; the seventh, \$1,250; the eighth, \$625; the ninth, \$312.50, amounting in all to \$230,775. It is understood that he will be arraigned to-morrow, and is expected another schedule of charges will be prepared and preferred.

THE BOSTON POST.

BOSTON, May 27, 1875.

A certificate of paid up capital of the Boston Post Company was filed yesterday and a charter obtained. The object of the company is to continue the publishing and printing business and hold the material and good will of the Boston Post. The capital stock is \$300,000, divided into 300 shares of \$1,000 each. The incorporators are:—R. F. Porter, president; Hon. Ezra A. Winslow, secretary.

A HOLOCAUST.

A Church and Congregation Consumed by Fire.

A MEMORABLE CORPUS CHRISTI.

The French Catholic Church at Holyoke, Mass., a Funeral Pyre.

THE ALTAR DRAPINGS IGNITE

Overwhelming Confusion—Trampled and Roasted Alive.

THE RUSH FOR THE DOORS

Whole Families Perish Together.

Seventy-five Lives Lost—Great Numbers Wounded.

A Catastrophe Over in Twenty Minutes.

Heroic Endeavors to Fight the Flames and Rescue the Congregation.

THE FLIGHT FROM THE GALLERY.

Heartrending Scenes Around the Charred Bodies.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES

HOLYOKE, MASS., May 27, 1875.

As the French Catholics were celebrating the feast of Corpus Christi at their church at South Holyoke this evening the altar adornments caught fire from a lamp, and the flames spread with great rapidity. The church was filled to repletion, and the crowd were instantly panic struck and a grand rush was made for the doors. The people piled one above another until the doors were filled up, thus preventing egress. A few escaped by the windows, and a few by the rear entrance. The flames spread with lightning speed; scores were burned to death. The alarm was quickly spread and the fire department were soon on the ground; but the church was built of wood, and a mere shell. It was soon wrapped in flames, and the poor unfortunate who were not suffocated in the pile that was crowded in the doors were burned to death. Those nearest the outside were dragged out, some dead and others badly burned. Frank Beaudreau was badly burned on the arms; Miss Rosalie Desjardins, of No. 4 Hadley Block, dead; Sophie Dion, of Middle street, very badly burned; Saline Doucette, dead; Nellie Lapierre and mother, reported missing, supposed to have been buried in the church.

THE GALLERY STAIRS.

The place where the greater number of deaths occurred was at the door near the foot of the gallery stairs. In coming down the stairs they pushed with such force as to throw those in advance down, and others fell on the top of them. Many were taken out from this place alive. After the firemen had driven back the flames, the Sisters of Charity were quickly present and have done noble work in caring for the wounded. The Fire Department did all that could be done. Mayor Pearson was hard at work superintending the removal of the bodies and directing the volunteer fire gangs.

THE DEAD BODIES.

At ten o'clock thirty-six dead bodies were in Mowat's store, on Main street. Two bodies were left at a paint shop, and at the school house were twelve more. Christine Dixon will probably not live till morning. Lizzie Mercer, badly burned; A. Desjardins, father, mother and two daughters, dead; and one daughter, badly burned; Mrs. Burgess, dead; Mrs. Bourdieu, terribly burned; Mrs. Piersaux, badly burned; Alina Blair, badly burned; Mrs. Theodore Blanchard, Mrs. Dupont, Hermine Lapointe, Louise Terri, Henriette Simineur, Caxite Dufresne, Louisa Burns, Victor Grier, slightly burned; Louise Laquetta, Louise Terriere, wounded; Rosalie Davian. In Pascal Paquette's family there is one dead and two dying. Family of Francis Dewy there are few slightly burned and one missing.

NAMES OF THE RECOGNIZED DEAD.

Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Victoria Morin, Mr. Desjardins, wife and four children; Isai Morin, Fabien Moreau, Misses Exilda, Lafrance, Mrs. Lavina, Isai Morin, Fabien Moreau, Mary Donnette, Etta Menier, daughter of Augustus Coche, and Alene Newton.

Fifty-one bodies have been taken out of the ruins, mostly women and children, none of whom are as yet identified.

ESCAPE OF THE PASTOR.

The pastor, the Rev. A. B. Dufresne, escaped through a side door, and in the panic of the moment or supposing that the people had escaped from the church, commenced to remove the furniture from the parsonage.

HORRIBLE SIGHTS.

Language is powerless to express the horrible sights disclosed in removing the dead and mutilated bodies from the building. Bystanders and firemen worked bravely, but the dead bodies removed far outnumbered the living. A corner of the gallery, which fell without being demolished, was piled full of mangled and dismembered bodies. A brother of the Rev. Mr. Dufresne was quite badly burned while engaged in the work of rescue. On the grounds and open spaces surrounding the church for half a mile in area the scene was heartrending. Mothers, children and friends were searching among the crowd for friends who, it was feared, were among the lost. All over the mounds and sand banks back of the church groups of terror-stricken people were gathered about some poor mourning sufferer. In one hollow twenty-five bodies

of the dead and dying lay together. One poor girl huddled for an hour while stranger after stranger passed up trying to identify her, and at length a brother came in time to see her breathe her last. Another, who had escaped from the church, was crying piteously that her father, mother and all of her family had perished.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.

The widest estimates were made of the number supposed to be lost. It is probable that the exact number of lives lost will not be known for some days. A large force of men are working among the ruins. The number present in the church when the fire broke out is variously estimated, but the seating capacity of the building when crowded full was about eight hundred. A majority of those who perished were girls and women.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 27, 1875.

The most terrible disaster in the history of Holyoke, Mass., occurred to-night in the burning of the French Catholic church at South Holyoke during the evening service, involving the loss of sixty-six men, women and children. The exercises had nearly closed and a vesper service was being sung, when the draperies on the altar caught fire from a candle, and the wall being low and the flames streaming up the building was set on fire. The audience numbered about 700. The people in the body of the church escaped, but on the stairway leading from the gallery human beings were packed in a dense mass struggling to escape, as the flames rushed toward them. Many leaped to the floor beneath and were trampled to death. The gallery skirted both sides of the building, with only one entrance from the front. The scene was fearful in the extreme during the rush. For the whole was over in twenty minutes. Besides sixty-six dead there are enough fatally wounded to carry the total loss of life up to seventy-four. The recognized dead up to this hour are as follows:—Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Victor Noris, Mrs. Caxite Larvie, Mrs. Lavina, Mr. Desperdin's wife and four children, Isaac Morin, Fabien Moreau, Miss Ida La France, Justine Brisson, Alphonsine Moreau, Mary Dancetti, Etta Menener, the daughters of Augustus Coche and Alene Newton.

BADLY BURNED.

Mrs. Theophile Blanchard, Mrs. Burdeaux, Mrs. Dupont, Germaine Laporte, Henriette Timineur, Caxite Dufresne.

SLIGHTLY BURNED.

Louise Puquette, Louise Perriere.

WOUNDED.

Rosalie Davian and Pascal Pasquette's family. There is one dead and two dying in the family of Francois Deroy. There are four slightly burned and one missing.

THE PRIEST'S HOUSE.

The priest's house, which joins the church on the rear, was also burned.

The bodies were taken to Peter Mowat's Main street store and to the Park street schoolhouse for temporary deposit.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest will be held to-morrow at nine o'clock A. M.

THE LOSS.

The loss on the church is total, but is small, it being an old structure. There is \$400 insurance on it and \$1,000 on the priest's house.

A CANDLE FLAME.

The exercises had nearly closed when a candle caught the drapery around the statue of the Virgin Mary, and the walls being low it, streamed up and caught the building. Immediately a panic ensued, and the people rushed for the doors. The gallery skirted both sides of the building, with one entrance from the front. On the stairway leading from the gallery the people were packed in a solid mass, struggling to clear themselves as the flames rushed toward them, and this soon became blocked, rendering

EXIT IMPOSSIBLE.

Many jumped over the sides of the galleries on the crowd beneath, and a number were trampled on and killed. The priest's residence joins the church on the rear, and many escaped through an entrance leading to the house back of the altar.

SCREAMS OF THE LIVING.

The priest's exertions to keep order were fruitless. The screams of the living and the moans of the dying made a deafening tumult above the orders of the pastor, who worked most heroically and was personally instrumental in saving many lives. One family of four were in the church and all were killed. Many were pulled out by the arms and feet so badly burned that they lived but a few hours, the flesh peeling off on being touched. Some were taken out with scarcely any flesh remaining on their bones. The Sisters of Mercy, from the convent, were soon on hand, caring for the wounded and holding services over the dying, while Father Dufresne also held many services over the dying. His mother was among those terribly burned. Father Dufresne lost almost everything in his residence, so rapidly was the building consumed, it being as dry as tinder.

THE LARGE WOODEN TENEMENT BLOCK OF Joseph Frew, near the burned church, was thrown open for the reception of the dead and wounded, and several deaths occurred in this building during the night. Several were also taken to the New York Mills boarding house, and the physicians gave the wounded the best of medical care.

Those who were too badly burned to recover were put under

THE EFFECTS OF MORPHINE.

and passed away without a struggle. While the exercises were being held over the dying the most intense quiet prevailed, and the rough laborers knelt upon the floor with uncovered heads; but about the Morgue and in the streets the wailing of the multitude was pitiful to hear. Among the persons in

A DYING CONDITION.

are Mary Lachance, Mrs. Bridge, the mother of seven children, one of whom is missing and probably among the dead; Hazelette Briggs, Sophia Hibbert, Annie Lapointe, Lucasta Eldor, Charles Commie, burned badly, but will recover, as will probably the brother of Father Dufresne, and it is estimated that twenty or thirty were taken to other houses, some of whom must die.

LATER.

The following were also seriously burned:—Mary Gaudin, Mary and Lucy Hicks, Louise Brown, a young chapel girl, Victoria Trison, Louise Torrier, Lizzie Morles and Lena Blair. A large majority of these must die.

One girl was terribly burned, and was removed to the House of Providence.

Mrs. Chase and Smith dressed the wounds of

thirteen of those injured and four other physicians attended from two to four persons each.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Thrilling scenes and incidents were numerous. The following are selected from a large number collected by the reporters of the Springfield Republican. Peter Monatto, in whose store the dead bodies were afterwards taken, was in the body of the church with three children when the fire caught. He immediately ran toward the flames and attempted to put them out with several pails of water taken from the priest's residence adjoining the church. Finding it useless he then tried to save some of the furniture, but was quickly driven away. He and his children were all saved. One girl escaped from the gallery by jumping on the back of a man, who carried her out.

THE UNHEEDED WARNINGS.

THE TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT SANTIAGO, CHILE. On the feast of the Immaculate Conception, December 8, 1868, Santiago, the capital of the Republic of Chile, was visited by the most terrible calamity that has ever been known in connection with a church. The Church of the Jesuits, one of the most magnificent edifices in South America, was crowded to suffocation. An eye witness thus describes the scene.

A few minutes before seven o'clock, and when the religious performance was about to commence, they were still lighting the last lights in the chancel when the portable gas in the half moon of canvas and wood that formed the pedestal of a colossal image of the Virgin Mary began to burn one of the extremities of the apparatus. Some one rushed on the rising stage and succeeded in smothering it, but by a fatal rebound the gas, compressed by the effort, burst out with redoubled vigor at the other extremity of the false half moon. Immediately a fierce flame rushed up. The people who thronged the church flew toward the sacrificial cry, "Water, water!" while the women, who filled the nave, arose in tumultuous confusion, screaming for help. The fire spread with wonderful rapidity to the revolved of wood and hangings, and thence attracted by the current of air that always circulates between the upper boarding and the roof, rolled through the church. In a few moments all over head was a mass of flames. In the meantime the men had succeeded in escaping, for in this church the sexes were separated by an iron grating, and the women had fled as far as the noble men, who were in a state of the most terrible confusion. But the men, hearing the fainting, the obstruction of the bell-shaped dresses and the frantic eagerness to gain the street, which, by a culpable imprudence, gave access to the fresh air only toward the open space in front and the small court on the west side of the church. That obstacle was the barrier of death.

And now what appeared most horrible was that, seeing the salvation of lives within reach of our arms, it was impossible to save even one of the victims, piled one upon another on the very threshold. Hardly had the noble men, who devoted themselves to save lives at the peril of their own, seized by the arms or the clothes a prostrate form than the other women, mad with terror from the nearness of the fire, clutched the victim about to be saved, and in some cases, dragged those who came to help them into that fiery vortex. It was almost impossible to extricate even one from that heap of despairing wretches and to undo that ghastly knot. But the fire accomplished that which baffled man and the passage into the doomed church was cleared only when that impregnable phalanx of beautiful, precious life, was a handful of cinders. At midnight the smoking ruins of the fatal temple, soon after the church house—were visited, and by the light of a lantern every step showed to the appalled gaze fearful groups of carbonized corpses, that preserved still the supplicating or despairing attitude of their frightful martyrdom.

Three thousand women, comprising the beauty and fashion of Santiago, were in the church, and 20,000 emphatic lights illuminated the edifice. When the fire occurred the scene was terrible. Women, seized in the embraces of the flames, were seen to undergo a transformation, as though an optical delusion; first, dazzlingly bright, then black statues, rigidly fixed in agony. In silence, after the piercing screams were hushed in death, was horrible. It was the silence of the grave, unbroken but by the bitter wail or fainting cry. Over 2,000 souls had passed through that ordeal of fire to the judgment seat of God.

THE STRANGE BAPTIST CHURCH DISASTER.

On the evening of the 23d of June, 1874, while a strawberry festival was in progress in the Central Baptist church of Syracuse, N. Y., without any premonition the floor gave way, precipitating the people into the sea below. The number in the room was variously